



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

- Tsuga Canadensis* (L.) Carr. Pond Hill.
Lycopodium annotinum, L. Pond Hill.
Lycopodium inundatum, L. Long Pond.
Lycopodium lucidulum, Michx. Long Pond.
Ophioglossum vulgatum, L. Long Pond.
Botrychium ternatum (Thunb.) Sw., var. *obliquum* (Muhl.) Milde. Pond Hill.
Botrychium Virginianum (L.) Sw. Long Pond.
Polypodium vulgare, L. Nescopeck.
Pteris aquilina, L. Long Pond.
Adiantum pedatum, L. Long Pond.
Asplenium Filix-femina (L.) Bernh. Long Pond.
Asplenium platyneuron (L.) Oakes. Long Pond.
Asplenium Trichomanes, L. Pond Hill.
Camptosorus rhizophyllus (L.) Link. Pond Hill.
Phegopteris connectilis (Michx.) BSP. Long Pond.
Phegopteris Dryopteris (L.) Feé. Pond Hill.
Phegopteris hexagonoptera (L.) Feé. Long Pond.
Dryopteris acrostichoides (Michx.) Kuntze. Long Pond.
Dryopteris Novaboracensis (L.) A. Gray. Long Pond.
Dryopteris dilatata (Sw.) A. Gray. Long Pond.
Dryopteris Thelypteris (L.) A. Gray. Long Pond.
Cystopteris fragilis (L.) Sw. Pond Hill.
Onoclea sensibilis, L. Above Berwick.
Woodsia Ilwensis (L.) R. Br. Pond Hill.
Woodsia obtusa (Spreng.) Torr. Long Pond.
Dicksonia punctilobula (Michx.) A. Gray. Long Pond.
Osmunda regalis, L. Long Pond.
Equisetum limosum, L. ? Long Pond.
Equisetum sylvaticum, L. Above Berwick.

On Rusbya, a New Genus of Vacciniaceæ from Bolivia.

BY N. L. BRITTON.

Among the most interesting features of the vegetation of the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes is the group of epiphytic genera of Vacciniaceæ. Dr. Rusby obtained a number of them, and those here described are different from the rest in the presence of stipules, a feature hitherto unrecorded in either Ericaceæ or Vacciniaceæ. The genus here proposed will in a measure commemorate his arduous and eminently successful work in exploring a difficult region, and one hardly before visited by a botanist.

RUSBYA, gen. nov.

Calyx tube continuous with the peduncle; campanulate, 5-angled; the limb erect, 5-lobed; lobes triangular, acute or acuminate; corolla tubular, narrowed above; stamens 10, nearly equalling the corolla; flowers otherwise as in *Themistocleia* Klotsch.

Glabrous or minutely pubescent epiphytic shrubs, with slender, densely leafy branches; branchlets distinctly marked by the leaf-scars; leaves coriaceous, short-petioled, linear or ovate, obtuse, minutely apiculate, stipulate; stipules persistent, setaceous; flowers small, solitary, slender-peduncled; peduncles minutely bracted near the base.

Two species, natives of Eastern Bolivia:

1. *R. TAXIFOLIA*.—Branchlets glabrous; leaves narrowly linear, one-nerved; peduncles 2 or 3 bracteate above the base.
Yungas, Bolivia, Rusby, No. 2692; M. Bang, No.
2. *R. PEARCEI*.—Branchlets pubescent; leaves ovate or ovate-lanceolate, pinnately nerved or indistinctly 3-nerved; peduncles 1 or 2 bracteate at the base; flowers red.

Pintae (Pintoe), Bolivia, 10,000–11,000 ft., R. Pearce, Feb. 1867, Herb. Kew.; 4–6 ft. long on trees, Sandillani, 8,000–9000 ft., 1866, R. Pearce, Herb. Kew. Sir Joseph Hooker notes the presence of stipules on one of these Kew sheets.

Botanical Notes.

A New Station in New York State for Saxifraga aizoides, L.—This plant has been recorded as growing in but three or four places in this State. During a collecting trip, I found the plant growing in considerable abundance upon the dripping cliffs below the falls in Salmon River, Town of Orwell, Oswego Co. The nearest station known is the east branch of Fish Creek, Oneida Co., twenty miles away, where it was discovered many years ago by Knieskern and Vasey, and observed later by John A. Paine, Jr. (Cat. of Plants found in Oneida Co. and Vicinity 1865, p. 31). The west branch of Fish Creek and Salmon River have their sources very near together; the former, however, flows south into Oneida Lake; the